

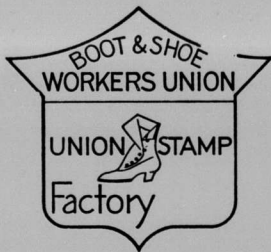


LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 31, 1913.
THE STILLING OF THE SHUTTLE.
THE GENERAL STRIKE.
INTERNATIONAL NEWS.
THE TURKISH WAR AND UNIONS.
LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION LAW.

THE LABOR JOURNAL
OF LABOR

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THE LABOR CLARION

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1913.

No. 51

THE STILLING OF THE SHUTTLE

In the great Garment Workers' strike now in progress in New York City heroic conduct seems to be the order of the hour. Judging by reports reaching this city, thugs engaged by the employers for the purpose of creating trouble are numerous and active, but the strikers are enduring insult and humiliation with loyal regard for the results to the union; they are feeling the winter's cold and the pangs of hunger without flinching. There has not been a sign of a break in their ranks numbering more than a hundred thousand.

With the determination displayed by these strikers there can be but one result if they are given the assistance which they so badly need in order to hold out to the end. Financial aid to this cause will remove one of the worst sweatshop systems in the United States, and every trade unionist should feel it a bounden duty to assist.

Caroline Nelson, describing the human side of the strike, says:

"Gertrude Barnum asked me to go round to the various headquarters to find out the human incidents and sides in the strike. Having offered my service, I set out to do so.

"Down at Manhattan Lyceum the shirtwaist makers were in the throes of whipping themselves into line for the actual fight. A pale youth stood guard over the steps to see that no one passed who could not prove who he was. I, for one, could not. The guard had never heard of my friend, Maud Younger, but a girl looked at me and took me by the arm. But the guard was bound to protect his charges. They were afraid of white slavers. The girl escorted me in and he escorted me out, which proves that a woman knows another woman better than a man does.

"Next I found myself walking with a picketing squad. We were going to picket the Majestic underwear shop. The little girl I walked with told me how she had talked and talked until most of them had gone out. 'We ought not to work when all others are striking. We must fight with the workers. Come on, girls, let us all go out.' This had been her speech. Brave little mortal! Most of us believe that we are fighting by talking in halls, but I tell you, Comrades, the little girls in the shops and on the picket lines are doing the fighting. Very soon we were at the seat of war. There were many shops on that street, and we found dozens of brave little girl soldiers on guard, walking up and down outside to capture the minds of the scabs as they left work. My little squad decided to storm the fortress by going inside. Up the narrow stairs we climbed until we came to the Majestic shop. All was dark inside and outside. We were about ten girls and three men. An ordinary knock on the door brought no response. The knocks became louder and louder. Finally, from inside came a girl's voice: 'Who is that?' 'Open that door; we want to come in and get our pay,' said a striker. 'Go down stairs and take the elevator,' said a man's voice.

"Now began the fight of words. There were dire threats on each side, loud banging on the door. Three big, brutish looking fellows came seemingly from nowhere and began to jeer at and curse the strikers, calling them all sorts of names. The girls returned the fire and declared war to the hilt. 'What are you doing here; are you in the strike?' I asked. 'None of your business,' they answered. I was now convinced they were hired thugs, or else they had volunteered out of pure meanness to excite the girls in red hot anger. The

scabs inside refused to open the door and the strikers outside refused to leave until it was open. It was a siege. I didn't know how long it could last and went down stairs on a scouting trip. A policeman was just climbing up the fire escape to protect the scabs, and another entered the hall and went up the elevator.

"Two or three pickets had come down and they wanted to enter the elevator to go and get their pay, as those upstairs had told them to do. The elevator boy refused to let them enter, although his car went up empty. He also began to talk mean to them. They answered him back, and he chased them to the street door. 'Scab, scab,' they called. He grew white with anger, and began to curse them. I reprimanded him and reminded him that that was no way to talk to girls. 'Girls!' he screamed; 'they ain't no girls.'

"'Whatcher in so thick with the boss for? Say, you'd sell your soul for a quarter,' said a thin little girl, looking straight at him. A little, fat man in engineers' overalls and jumper, said: 'Get out of here; I am here to protect this elevator.' The idea of protecting an elevator against three or four women would have been humorous at any other time, but at this time when a workingman showed such utter indifference and cowardice toward his own class in the midst of a battle for a little more bread, it was inhuman. I asked: 'Aren't you a workingman yourself? What are you slapping your own sister in the face for? Don't you know that your boss will kick you down the back stairs when he doesn't need you any more?'

"'I ain't going to settle with your boss for you. I'll settle with him myself,' he said, and glared at me.

"In the meantime I chummed up to the human side of other pickets. One girl said: 'My boss offered to pay me \$3 a day if I wouldn't go out on strike, but I said I won't work for \$1,000 a day when the rest is on strike.'

"Policemen by twos and threes entered the building until there must have been about as many policemen as strikers. The big auto police patrol came up. I went inside with two other strikers. The elevator boy came rushing up and pointed two girls out to the policeman. A policeman put his arm on me and said: 'Get out.' I felt like a coward to leave the girls, and was on the point of demanding to go with them when I remembered that I was many miles from home with my traveling money on me. The whole squad was arrested and put in the auto. It was the first auto ride that some of the girls ever had. A strike brings something, at least.

"But now, look here, you Socialists, and industrialists, and revolutionists, and evolutionists. Let us forget our ists. Two hundred thousand workers, a good many of them girls scarcely out of their teens, are in a battle for life right here in New York. And yet, this is such a huge place that thousands of our fellow workers don't realize the terrible seriousness of it, and the terrible defeat to all of us if those strikers are driven back to work under the old conditions. Now, you class conscious women, and you who want justice, come together and form clubs in and out of town. Get ready to support your sisters on the battlefield. Talk to everybody about the necessity of it. The bosses must not get those girls back to squeeze the lifeblood out of them again to the same extent. It is white slavery, nay, it is slavery of the blackest kind in all human history."

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

VII. Direct Action and Anarchism.

By Robert Hunter.

(Courtesy of "The National Socialist.")

Direct action and anarchism have much in common. Both lay emphasis on a series of oppositions. Both are anti-parliamentary, anti-patriotic, anti-militarist, anti-votes, anti-dues, anti-insurance, anti-contracts. Both believe in a vague federalism of ill-defined and hastily-grouped workers. The revolutionary unionists declare for the general strike, which is a form of the insurrections urged by the anarchists. The sabotage of the revolutionists bears a striking resemblance to the anarchists' propaganda of the deed, even when it leads to assassination. Leadership is abhorred by both, but an inner circle of daring revolutionists is advocated by both. "We must form," said Bakunine, "not indeed the army of revolution—the army can never be anything but the people—but yet a sort of staff for the revolutionary army. * * * No very great number of such men is requisite. A hundred revolutionists, firmly and seriously bound together, are enough for the international organizations of all Europe."

This idea of an inner clique to lead the ignorant and inert mass plays a great part in both the anarchist and syndicalist movements. Bakunine formed a secret society in the midst of the International Workingmen's Association, and after that organization was abandoned in 1871 the anarchists continued to advocate the same tactics in subsequent conferences. Today we find Pouget, the leader of the French syndicalists, insisting that the enlightened minority in the French labor unions should be the unrestrained guardians of the organization. He says: "The conscious minority will act without taking account of the obstinate mass of the unconscious who have not yet been animated by the spirit of revolt and may be considered as human zeros." And Pouget concludes: "Thus appears the enormous difference in method which distinguishes syndicalism from democracy; the latter, by the mechanism of universal suffrage, gives direction to the unconscious * * * and stifles the minorities who bear within them the hopes of the future. The syndicalist method gives a result diametrically opposed to this. Impulsion is instilled into the conscious, the rebels, and all favorably inclined are called upon to act and to participate in the movement." The position here taken by Pouget is incorporated into the very constitution of the French Federation of Labor, which makes it possible for a closely organized minority to completely control the organization. The trade union with a score of members has the same voting power in the Federation as the trade union with 10,000 members. Opposition to majority rule has always been as much a cardinal principle of the anarchists as it is of Tammany Hall, and it today stands as the policy and practice of the French unions.

The anarchists in the International fought, as the revolutionary unionists do today, for what is called purely economic action. They had no faith in political parties, in parliamentary methods, or, in fact, in any effort to capture public powers. For instance, the anarchist, Bordat, said before the Lyons tribunal in 1893, what most of the revolutionary unionists today would thoroughly assent to. "To send workingmen to a parliament," he declared, "is to act like a mother who would take her daughter to a brothel." "Working-class candidates," said Bakunine, "transferred to bourgeois conditions of life and into an atmosphere of completely bourgeois political ideas, ceasing to be actual workers in order to become statesmen, will become bourgeois, and possibly will become even more bourgeois than the bourgeois themselves. For it is not the men who make positions, but, on the contrary, positions which make the men." Such have been the criticisms of the anarchists levied against work-

ing-class political action. Any one who will turn to the literature of revolutionary unionism will find again and again the same thought. In advocating trade union action, however, the anarchists always opposed officials and sought a decentralized federation of groups. The chief purpose of the vague organization they advocated was little more than to enable the workers to keep in touch with each other and to serve the needs of a quick and widespread insurrection. They believed that the world was on the verge of an upheaval, and that mere agitation would suffice to create a violent revolution that would usher in the new order of society. Parliaments would then disappear, but trade unions were necessary, for, as Prof. Hins declared at Basle in 1869, they represented in the germ the organization of the new social system. "Bakunine glorifies," says Plechanoff, "the 'essentially economic' tactics of the old English trade unions, and has not the faintest idea that it was these very tactics that made the English workers the tail of the Liberal party."

The revolutionary unionists today believe, as the anarchists always have believed, that the world is ready for a tremendous upheaval. The new order is waiting to be born, and the sole work to be done is to arouse in the people the will to start the revolution. How much like the views of the syndicalists, as given in an earlier paper, are the following declarations of Bakunine and Kropotkin! "The revolution, as we understand it," said Bakunine, "must on its very first day completely and fundamentally destroy the state and all state institutions." The workers must then proceed to the "confiscation of all productive capital and instruments of labor in favor of the associations of laborers, which will use them for collective production."

"The first act of the social revolution," says Kropotkin, "will be a work of destruction. * * * The government will be overthrown first." And following that "the people will also, without waiting for any directions from above, abolish private property by forcible expropriation. * * * 'The reorganization of production will not be possible in a few days,' especially as the revolution will presumably not break out in all Europe at a time. The people will, consequently, have to take temporary measures to assure themselves, first of all, of food, clothing, and shelter. First, the populace of the insurgent cities will take possession of the dealers' stocks of food and of the grain warehouses and slaughter-houses. Volunteers make an inventory of the provisions found and distribute printed tabular statements by the millions. Henceforth, free taking of all that is present in abundance; rations of what has to be measured out, with preference to the sick and the weak; a supply for deficiencies by importation from the country (which will come in plenty if we produce things that the farmer needs and put them at his disposal), and also by the inhabitants of the city entering upon the cultivation of the royal parks and meadows in the vicinity. The people will take possession of the dwelling houses in like manner. Again volunteers make lists of the available dwellings and distribute them. People come together by streets, quarters, districts, and agree about the allotment of the dwellings. But the evils that will at first still have to be borne are soon to be done away; the artisans of the building trades need only work a few hours a day, and soon the over-spacious dwellings that were on hand will be sensibly altered and model houses, entirely new, will be built. The same procedure will be followed with regard to clothing. The people take possession of the great clothiers' establishments and volunteers list the stocks. People take freely what is on hand in abundance, in rations what is limited in quantity. What is lacking is supplied in the shortest time by the factories with their perfected machines."

I quote the above statements of the two chief

anarchists to illustrate the similarity between their views and those advocated by the syndicalists. The latter are extremely vague regarding the actual procedure of the general strike. Some of them believe that the general strike may be solely a peaceable abstention from work. Most of them, have, however, been forced in discussion to agree that a peaceable general strike would surely meet with defeat. As Buisson says: "If the general strike remains the revolution of folded arms, if it does not degenerate into a violent insurrection, one cannot see how a strike of fifteen, thirty, or even sixty days could bring into the industrial form of government and into the present social system changes great enough to determine their fall." To be sure, the revolutionary unionists do not lay so much emphasis on the abolition of government as do the anarchists, but their plan leads to nothing less than that. If the capitalist class is to be locked out—whatever that may mean—one must conclude that the workers intend in some manner without the use of public powers to gain control of the tools of production. In any case, they will be forced, in order to achieve any possible success, to take the factories, the mines, and the mills, and to put the work of production into the hands of the masses. If the state interferes, as it undoubtedly will, in the most vigorous manner, the strikers will be forced to fight the state. In other words, we shall see the general strike become an insurrection and the people without arms carrying on a civil war against the armies of the government. We might, of course, pass over with light hearts much of the above interesting and harmless speculation were it not for the violent and bitter attacks made by both anarchists and syndicalists upon any form of political party action. We can afford to be tolerant toward any positive proposition, and even adverse criticism, except when they menace organization. When, however, a group of men conspire to create suspicion and to promote distrust of all Socialist party action, we are forced not only to defend ourselves, but even to put the proposals of our opponents under critical analysis. And the general strike of the syndicalists is only the insurrection of the anarchists in disguise.

Indeed, syndicalism, as a whole, has been defined as anarchism in disguise. Certainly the entire forces of anarchism have been turned to the service of syndicalist movement. Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman, and other anarchists in New York have recently formed a Syndicalist Educational League, and from now on, even in this country, every assault made by the anarchists

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upon the socialist movement will be labeled "Syndicalism" or "Direct Action." The marriage of anarchism and syndicalism is, of course, a natural and legitimate union, and we must expect to see in the near future under its new guise an extensive growth in anarchistic propaganda. So long as the anarchists were excluded from the unions and divorced from every section of the labor movement by the Marxian elements, they could only keep alive their doctrines by individual acts of violence. But in recent years the anarchists have not only gained a strong position in the labor movement of the Latin countries, they have also gained a hearing in other countries through policies which, however old in their philosophy, bear new and striking labels.

And it is perhaps inevitable that the views of the anarchists should gain a larger and larger following. Political action is slow, and many of the younger, the more petulant and impulsive, are impatient. Furthermore, the Socialist movement has become so extensive that while it is fundamentally more revolutionary, it no longer appears revolutionary. Its tone is quieter, its reasoning is saner, and its members include a multitude who are no less determined because they are less given to fanaticism. Great halls, theaters, and lyceums are now the common meeting-places of the party, and yet such assemblies have not the irresponsible recklessness of the old talking revolutionists assembled in the back room about the stove. The discussions are kept to well-defined points and lead to definite, concrete forms of action, instead of ranging over the entire gamut of human problems and leading to no action whatever. In the little circles of revolutionaries in the early days there was room for every point of view. Freedom of thought was unlimited, the play of wits had no end. Every theory of economics, sociology, ethics, religion, and politics was handled without gloves. It was a never-ending day of never-ending talk. But the seeds those little circles of sectarians distributed throughout the world are today bearing fruit. Men are settling down to the cold proposition of massing their armies and winning their battles. And philosophies and tactics which consist of endless oppositions and denunciation of every action of the organized bodies are passed over and ignored. To be sure, celebrated little circles of brilliant men and women, of artists and philosophers, will still hug to their hearts the memory of what they consider the glorious, imperishable act of the assassin or the marvel of a few hungry rioters facing the violence of the world with flaming rage and hatred, but the labor movement, imperfect as it is, plods along its way educating and organizing the millions into the most irresistible power the world has ever known.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Springfield, Ill., January 21, 1913.

To Whom It May Concern:

Greetings: The Court of Appeals of the State of Ohio, consisting of Judges Marvin, Winch and Meals, on January 13, 1913, decided in a clear and concise manner and in no uncertain terms, that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of which F. J. McNulty is international president, C. P. Ford is international secretary, and W. A. Hogan is international treasurer, is the legal and bona fide International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This decision was rendered on the appeal taken by Messrs. J. J. Reid, J. W. Murphy, F. J. Sullivan and others, through one Lewis Geib, of Cleveland, Ohio, against the decision rendered by Judge Phillips in the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County, sitting in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, March 21, 1912.

The latest decision, we believe, should convince every fair-minded electrical worker in the United States and Canada that he belongs in the bona fide brotherhood. To bring about one comprehensive and united organization of Electrical Work-

ers, the international executive board and international president, authorized to deal with this matter by the convention of our brotherhood, held in the city of Chicago, Illinois, in September, 1909, and reaffirmed by our convention held at Rochester, New York, in the month of September, 1911, desire that every organization of Electrical Workers in the United States and Canada be entitled to representation in the next convention of our brotherhood, which will be held in Boston, Mass., September 15, 1913, so that they can have a voice and vote as to what the future laws of our brotherhood will be, as well as electing international officers agreeable to them.

Section 4 of Article 17 of our Constitution reads as follows:

"No L. U. of the I. B. E. W. shall be entitled to representation at the I. C. unless said L. U. has been in the brotherhood in continuous good standing six months prior to the convention."

All local unions that become affiliated with our brotherhood on or before March 1, 1913, will be entitled to send full representation to represent them at our next convention. This, we believe, will give every electrical worker who desires a united organization an opportunity to have his say as to what the future policy of our brotherhood shall be. We believe that all electrical workers should forget the past and co-operate with us in endeavoring to make our brotherhood bigger, greater and more powerful than ever before. With this end in view, we respectfully submit the following to all unaffiliated electrical workers.

First: If electrical workers who have withdrawn from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers because of the Reid secession shall again affiliate with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, they will immediately be placed in benefit to the amount of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) in case of death.

Second: All members who have been five (5) years in continuous good standing in the Reid organization and in the brotherhood, will be entitled to transfer membership into any other local of the same branch of the trade without examination or difference in initiation fee.

Third: All members who have been less than five (5) years in continuous good standing will be given credit for the full time of their good standing.

Fourth: All members to be immediately placed in good standing on the brotherhood's books upon payment of the current month's per capita tax and the January, 1913, death benefit assessment, as levied on all members, per the constitution of our brotherhood.

If you should desire any further information in the premises, same will be furnished upon request to our international office, or any international officer. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H. W. RAVEN, Chairman.

(Signed) G. W. WHITFORD,

Secretary, International Executive Board.

(Signed) F. J. McNULTY,

International President.

THE USUAL RESULT.

At Duluth, Minn., the case of Paul Golik, an Austrian laborer, who some months ago secured judgment in the sum of \$1253.30 for personal injuries sustained by him, is only a sample of the thousands of cases throughout the country where workmen are compelled to contest in the courts for personal injury damages against employers. The injuries received by the workman referred to were of such a nature as to leave him a life-long cripple. By the machinations of the attorney for Golik, the expenses of the litigation, since the injury, which occurred in 1909, have absorbed the entire amount of the damages awarded, and today Golik is without a cent and dependent on charity. This case is only an incident of the thousands of personal injury cases which wind up in the same manner and leave the injured workman without any relief.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

Mrs. Langtry (Lady de Bathe) is proving a great success at the Orpheum. For next week, which will be the last of her engagement, she will present "Mrs. Justice Drake," which is described as a fantasy. James H. Cullen will be included in the new bill. George W. Barry and Maude Wolford will present their comedy novelty "At The Song Booth." They indulge in amusing dialogue and in a variety of ways afford a most pleasant entertainment. The Hess Sisters will make their first appearance here. These two girls are dainty and graceful and were prominent features with the "Follies of 1911." "The Wintergarden," "The Moulin Rouge," "The Summer Widowers," "The Jolly Bachelors" and "The Hen-pecks." Their program includes representative dances of various nations. Ethel May Barker, a youthful violinist known as the juvenile virtuoso, will be heard in a wide range of selections. Schenk Brothers, athletes and equilibrists, will be seen for the first time in this city. Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne will present "The Man Who Remembered," in which Mr. Cressy and Miss Dayne will impersonate, respectively, two strikingly original characters. For the finish of his act Cressy promises something rather difficult. He says he will sit absolutely motionless and silent for three minutes thinking and make the audience follow his train of thought as attentively as if he disclosed it in words. Lolo, the Sioux Indian Mystic, will close with this bill.

WEB PRESSMEN.

The Web Pressmen's Union sent a communication to the Labor Council last Friday night calling attention to the fact that the "Examiner" is still on the unfair list and requesting the trade unionists of the city to support the merchants who supported them.

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International News

AUSTRALIA.—In connection with the miners' strike at Waihi, in New Zealand, there are now 66 unionists in jail for 12 months, because they refused to find recognizances for future good behavior. The strike, which was lost, was a protest against the compulsory court of arbitration. As the newly-grounded Federation of Trades Unions has declared itself against the trades disputes and arbitration law, which has been in force for nearly twenty years, we may reasonably look forward to further struggles in the "Land of Social Peace." The Musicians' Union in Victoria has decided to maintain the entrance examination for new members, but members of foreign trade unions will be recognized when they do not stay longer than a month in the country; otherwise, they must take the examination.

AUSTRIA.—The central organ of the Austrian trade unions will appear weekly from the beginning of this year in German, and fortnightly in Czech. It has also been decided to publish a Polish edition, and also to improve the organization of the trade union center in general.

BELGIUM.—The Socialist Tobacco Workers' Union has published statistics, covering 241 establishments and 5081 working people, inclusive of 1736 female workers, according to which the average working time works out at 60½ hours, and the rate of pay at 16 francs 46 centimes per week.

CHINA.—It is reported from Nanking that a great Socialist congress has lately taken place there, and that it was decided to form a Socialist party and to publish a paper with the title "The Chinese Republican."

FRANCE.—A meeting of 5000 municipal workers in Paris came to the decision that a pension of 1250 francs per annum after 20 or 25 years service should be demanded at the age of 50, and, further, payment for all days of the year. When the latter demand is not immediately satisfied another meeting is to be called to consider further steps. A large number of workers of marine workshops and other State works, who participated in the protest strike of December 16th, have been punished by order of the authorities. Nearly all the sardine fisheries have definitely closed down their works on the plea that the fishers refuse to use more successful methods of catching and that the government appears to have no interest in the industry.

GERMANY.—According to statistics published in the "Correspondenzblatt," the central organ of the German trade unions, the so-called free trade unions on January 1st, has 2,625,000 members, as against a round 2,400,000 at the beginning of the past year. The Metal Workers' and Transport Workers' Unions increased their membership by 35,000 members each, the building workers increased by 27,000 members, the factory workers by 20,000, etc. The "Korrespondent," the organ of the German Typographical Union, celebrated its jubilee on January 1st. Book printers' journals have been founded very often since 1766, but the first to hold ground was the "Korrespondent," founded in 1862, by the Leipzig local union. This paper, which appears three times weekly, and has 50,000 regular subscribers, is the only organ of a German trade union which is not obligatory for all union members. All other official organs of the unions—with a circulation of 3,000,000 copies per week—are supplied free to members. The German Typographical Union has now 65,000 members, i. e., 90 per cent of the printers employed in Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A strong movement for amalgamation is afoot among the thirty-eight different trade unions in the printing trade. These unions have an aggregate membership of 77,161. The railway workers who in unions number 185,379 members, appear to be within sight of successful amalgamation. The same appears to be

the case with the building workers, who lately voiced their opinion by casting 31,500 votes against 12,150 for amalgamation into an industrial union. The taxicab drivers of London and Liverpool, to the number of 6,000, are on strike, because the proprietors have increased the price of petrol, which the drivers themselves must provide. A conflict between the executive and the delegate meeting of the engineers ended in the high-handed removal of the executive officers from the offices because they were said to have acted against the instructions of the last national congress. At present a group of delegates has been appointed as a provisional executive committee. A well-attended special conference of trade unions has decided to accept the government's bill relative to the political activity and position of trade unions, but yet resolutely to demand further modifications and reforms. The London bakers are agitating for a week of 54 working hours. Eight hundred calico printers' laborers in Lancashire struck work for an increase in wages of 10 per cent, after six months negotiations with the employers had failed. More than 200 unions are involved in a scheme to amalgamate the organizations catering for the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries.

HOLLAND.—The coal haulers and trimmers of Amsterdam have been able to secure a raise in wages from 2.25 to 2.50 florin or gulden per day. The printers and compositors from a number of printing works in Amsterdam had to go on strike as a good understanding with the employers was not to be attained on termination of their tariff agreements.

ITALY.—The congress of the syndicalist trade unions which was held in Modena at the end of 1912, decided by 42,000 votes against 29,000 to start a new national center of trade unions, because, they argued, the old center made it impossible for the "revolutionary unions" to join. It is stated that the unions affiliated with the new center may continue to adhere to the old federation of trade unions. It remains to be seen whether the old center agrees to accept that point of view, which, indeed, would mean recognition of the disorganization of labor. For having participated in a riot, though it could not be proved that they were present at the time, eight organized workmen have been sentenced to altogether 67 years imprisonment. The riot referred to took place two and one-half years ago between day laborers and other workmen who operated threshing machines co-operatively. The Railwaymen's Union has pronounced its dislike of the system of distributing gratuities to the personnel at the end of the year, and through which increase of wages may be avoided.

NORWAY.—During the past year the trade unions of this country increased their membership by 7000. At present they number about 60,000 members. The workers in the printing trades, of whom 95 are organized, have given notice in regard to the tariff agreement, which has been in force since the last six years. This agreement is to terminate at the end of March.

RUSSIA.—According to the report of the Inspector of Industries the price of bread in Russia has risen ten per cent within the past two years, while the wages of factory workers have increased only three per cent; this increase, however, only taking place where wages movements have been successful. In the Baltic provinces 1300 book workers have been locked out. The authorities have dissolved the assistants' association, confined the executive, and sentenced ten assistants, each to ten months imprisonment.

onment, because they issued statistical inquiry forms in regard to the conditions of wages and work. Strikers have been banished in order "to starve the whole bunch out."

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THE TURKISH WAR AND UNIONS.

The International Secretariat of National Trade Union Centers, of which C. Legien, Berlin, Germany, is secretary, has just issued an appeal for the support of the trade unions of Servia and Bulgaria, in order that they may be able to preserve their labor temples, their press, and further assist the families of members who have been hard hit by the war. Dimitroff, the secretary of a Bulgarian center, reports at length on the effects of the war. His article is very instructive for all workers, and given hereunder:

"Owing to the strict censorship in this country, which affects also private correspondence, I regret very much that I am unable to present my foreign comrades a very clear picture of the position here. I cannot give all the facts and realities necessary to this end. Nor can I inform them of the probable consequences.

"On the 30th of September the order was given for the mobilization of all the armed forces throughout the land, and on the 18th of October war operations were commenced against the Turks. All who had served in the army and had not on the issue of the order completed their 46th year, were called to the colors. All recruits who would have been called up in 1913 were enlisted. Similar provisions were made for those who were under obligation to serve in 1914 to be summoned before the attestation committees and attested for service. Macedonians living in Bulgaria were compelled to serve in the Macedonian Volunteer Corps. Only those who had not reached the age of 18 were free from compulsory military service. To the elder men fell the duty of guarding magazines, some being attached to the Red Cross contingents. Employees at the post office, telegraph offices, likewise the workers of the State-owned colliery and railways, were placed under military control, though not enlisted for service, so as to ensure their work being carried on during the time of the war.

"The means of production and all enterprises were, after the first few days of the mobilization, badly affected and quieted down. Everything was prepared for the army exclusively. All tailors, shoemakers, joiners, and blacksmiths who had not been called to the colors, and also workwomen were obliged to labor in the workshops of the Army Purveyors' Commission without payment, receiving only their keep.

"In the different towns the workmen's clubs and meeting rooms were turned into workshops and factories for the military authorities, into magazines and hospitals.

"At the same time as the order for mobilization came a decree which proclaimed a state of siege throughout the land, and also the strictest censure of the press and private correspondence. Private talks in public places even were censured. Meetings were forbidden. And, as the labor papers should not disturb the efforts made by the bourgeois press to engineer an outburst of patriotism, the authorities suspended the publication of our political and trade union papers.

"In such circumstances all activity in our organizations is suspended. It has become impossible for them to fulfill their tasks. They are all the more unable to discharge their duties, as out of about 10,000 Social-Democratic trade union members, only 500 at the most—not counting the railway, postoffice and telegraph employees—remain at home, and these are expecting to lose their employment daily; in fact, most of them are out of work at the present time already.

"To the Bulgarian trade unions falls the lot of providing for the organized workmen and women, and those whose husbands or sons are on the field of battle. The desperate misery in which the workers and their families live is indescribable. Their lot is ever harder and less bearable, on the one hand from the extraordinary increase in the price of provisions, and on the other hand through the approach of the pitiless winter.

"From the following few details, one will be able to picture the inhuman way in which the workers' families, whose bread-winners pour out their blood on the battlefield, are plundered.

"A sack of grain—75 kilo—which was sold for 25 francs before the mobilization, costs today 40 fr. In the same ratio all other necessities of life, including coal, have risen in price. The Socialistic representatives on the parish boards have been successful in some cases in obtaining money relief for very needy families. For this purpose the parish board in Sofia put aside 500,000 fr., in Varna, 50,000 fr., and in Plovdiv, 30,000 fr. Other places are following the example, but one can easily understand that this assistance is not enough, the more so as a great part of the money goes to those who are not properly entitled to it.

"The trade unions are compelled, therefore, to support their own numerous members and families whom the parish boards deny assistance. Out of the 30,000 fr. held in hand by the trade unions in case of need, only a very small amount remains. Should this state of things endure longer, our trade unions will not be in a position, without foreign help. Hundreds of wounded men have been picked up on the battlefields who are members of our unions and our comrades, and for whom we must care, as the medical aid they receive is absolutely insufficient.

"Whatever may be the end of the war, one thing is certain, the labor movement of Bulgaria will experience a period of extraordinary difficulty and will have to make great sacrifices. In these troublous times, and in the still harder days to come, we have but one consolation and hope, and that is that we may reckon on the support of the international proletariat."

DARROW JURY INCOMPLETE.

In the second trial of Clarence Darrow in Los Angeles the prosecution is not having so much its own way as in the trial in which they failed utterly to establish a case some months ago, and indications are that the only result will be to harass and inconvenience, and while this will please the private detective influences, it is not at all probable it will satisfy their desire for vengeance.

The jury for the second trial is still incomplete and indications are that it will so remain until well into next week.

An unexpected attack was made on Juror George C. Robins, who took the final oath last week, when Judge Conley refused to excuse him for cause, the prosecution dismissed him on a peremptory challenge, which the defense strenuously resisted. Assistant District Attorney Ford asserted that Robins had expressed an opinion that the second trial of the former chief counsel for the McNamaras was an unwarranted waste of the county's funds and an effort to "break" Darrow.

Robins stoutly denied having expressed any such opinion, and the witnesses called by the prosecution to support the allegation failed to materialize.

The defense finally used a peremptory challenge on John Farley, the aged Civil War veteran, whose disqualification was sought early last week because of alleged mental and physical disqualifications.

THE TAILORS WIN.

The fight which was provoked by the Retail Clothiers' Association, assisted by the Citizens' Alliance, early in December last, in which sixteen stores refused to abide by the scale of wages and hours for bushelmen, is on its last legs, ten of the last fourteen stores having signed up with the union during the past two weeks.

The vigorous fight put up by the Tailors' Union proved too much for the merchants, and now only four of them remain outside the fold.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1913.

O sorrowful heart unfed of hope!

O wounded feet peace hath not shod!
That blindly through gray alleys grope;
That cries upon an unknown God.

Our youth's a little cup, they say,
Soon drained, soon done; our journey falls
Along a straight and stony way
Bounded by iron eyeless walls.

We thrust; our weapons break; we strive
A little while when we are young;
Then spend our strength to keep alive
Unto a starless evensong.

Oh, shall the children's bread still fall
In their beseeching hands a stone?
Shall the last trump be the first call
Bidding the poor possess his own?

—Lucy Masterman.

Union milk wagon drivers deliver milk only between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the evening. If your milk is delivered at other times you are not patronizing a union dairy. Help the drivers by observing these facts.

Victor Berger, it is said, will ask for a Congressional investigation of the charge that the Federal officials at Indianapolis ordered the train to transport the men to Leavenworth forty days before their conviction. He says such conduct displayed "a little too much foresight."

Reports are to the effect that the Moving Picture Trust, that is the institution which controls the films, has ordered, or forced an increase in the admission price to entertainments of this character, and thus the cost of living goes higher. As soon as the wage worker and his family find a cheap means of amusement the trusts find a way to take his money away from him. The trust either absorbs the houses or puts them out of business through the medium of refusing to furnish films, and the amusement loving public must abide by the consequences.

A reporter for the Pocatello (Idaho) "Tribune" named Machold wrote a story demanding an investigation of Judge Stevens' court, based on court records and including a sworn affidavit. Stevens immediately ordered Machold's arrest on a criminal libel charge, insisted on trying the case himself, although a change of venue is guaranteed by the Idaho constitution, and sentenced Machold to jail for six months and to pay costs amounting to \$1200. Idaho courts are certainly doing more to arouse the people to the necessity for greater control over the judiciary than any other agency. The courts will bring about the desired reforms unconsciously if the present trend of events is long continued.

LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION LAW

The Industrial Accident Board appointed by Governor Johnson in accordance with the action of the last Legislature has prepared amendments to the Roseberry act based upon the constitutional amendment passed by the people by an overwhelming majority at the election held a year ago, enabling the Legislature to enact a compulsory law to take the place of the present purely voluntary measure.

The Legislative conference, composed of representatives of the State Federation of Labor, State Building Trades Council, San Francisco Labor Council and the Railway Brotherhoods, after a careful study of the measure, has endorsed it in the main.

The measure, while not raising the cost to employers, is a vast improvement over the present law, and, in fact, if passed, will be the best law of its kind in the United States.

Objection on the part of organized labor will be made to the provision which increases the waiting time to two weeks before compensation for injuries begins.

It compels every employer to pay compensation for injuries, instead of giving him the alternative of forcing his injured employees into the courts as did the Roseberry law enacted two years ago.

It distinguishes between temporary and permanent disability and provides life pensions where the disability is so great as to prevent self-support.

It gives the State Industrial Accident Commission power to make and enforce safety regulations in factories and shops, under a general clause in the bill requiring safety and leaving it to the commission to declare what shall constitute safety, just as the Railroad Commission is left to declare what are reasonable rates for public service corporations.

State insurance at cost is provided, thus affording every employer, at a small annual cost, indemnity against loss.

Safety in factories is placed at a premium by provisions for a graduated scale of insurance cost—in other words, employers who safeguard their places of employment will be rewarded with lower insurance rates.

It extends the time during which employers must furnish medical aid from ninety days to six months and removes the \$100 limit above which an employer need not furnish aid under the Roseberry act.

It accomplishes all this without increasing the burden to employers.

Under the new bill, the commission, as it is renamed, is to fix compensation for temporary injuries in the same manner as before. For permanent injuries the commission shall determine what per cent an employee is permanently disabled. If disability is under 70 per cent he is entitled to receive 65 per cent of his wages for four weeks for each 1 per cent of disability. Thus, if permanent disability were 10 per cent, he would receive 65 per cent of his wages for forty weeks.

If permanent disability is 70 per cent or over, the employee is entitled to get 65 per cent for 240 weeks, and a life pension equal to one per cent of his wages for each one per cent of disability in excess of 60 per cent. To illustrate, if an employee were 75 per cent permanently disabled he would get 65 per cent of his wages for 240 weeks and thereafter a life pension of 15 per cent of his wages. The maximum payment under the Roseberry act is 65 per cent of wages for over 240 weeks and no pension.

The percentage system is an entirely original plan. To arrive at percentages of permanent disability, the board secured statistics gathered for many years in Europe showing how much a man is permanently disabled by each possible accident.

To permit larger compensations for permanent injuries without unduly increasing the burden, the board has fixed the time when compensation shall begin as two weeks after the accident instead of seven days. This will remove from the benefits of the law employees who are only slightly injured, and who are able to return to work within two weeks. And it is to this provision that the conference objects, believing that the seven-day waiting period should be maintained.

Employees of city, state or other political subdivisions are brought under the bill's provisions.

The bill creates a state compensation insurance fund and appropriates \$100,000 for surplus with which to start. Insurance is to be administered under the Industrial Accident Commission by a manager whom it shall employ.

With but minor alterations the bill will be supported by organized labor, in order that employees in this state shall not longer be subjected to the injustices which have in the past been heaped upon the defenseless injured workman.

The policy of compelling the business which creates cripples to bear the burden of such injuries rather than the helpless employee, if this bill passes, will be established in California and serve as a model for other states of the Union.

Fluctuating Sentiments

A Congressional investigating committee is uncovering some very shady deals on the part of some members of Congress in connection with District of Columbia real estate. No details are yet available, but efforts, it is said, are being made to halt the probe by some influential Congressmen.

It is so easy to put the union label to work in the organizing field, and it is such an inexpensive organizer that it is remarkable how few unionists avail themselves of its services. Men are always looking for something for nothing, but the trade unionist certainly overlooks a chance to get it when he fails to simply demand the union label. It is time to wake up.

Mothers' pension laws are under discussion in all parts of the country at present. Many people favor the adoption of a law that will pension widowed mothers who are striving to keep the home together and provide for their children. In most of the States compulsory school attendance laws are in force and mothers who leave the older children at home to care for the younger find that the truant officer makes his appearance enquiring for the elder children, and the alternative is presented to her of sending the children to school or else the State will take charge of them and send them to an institution to be cared for. Thus the State will be involved in an expense, when payment of a pension to the mother would enable her to keep the family together, even though the pension were small.

"Bald Jack" Rose is telling the newspapers now about his "life in the underworld." Among the various crimes that are committed for money by the gunmen of the metropolis, he mentions the persistent slugging of union men by thugs hired by the employers of labor. He cites the case of "Bloody Mike" who was paid \$150 by a clothing manufacturer to beat up the representative of the garment workers, and how "Bloody Mike," after beating up the wrong man, got \$50 more for correcting his mistake in such a thorough manner that the union man nearly lost his life from loss of blood. This is just a sample incident. The editorial columns of the daily press, however, are not filled with criticism of the employers, or of advice as to the manner in which they should conduct their business. It is only labor that needs such advice.

The tipping system is an abomination. It degrades him who gives, as well as him who takes. It is inconsistent, not only with the dignity of labor, but with the dignity of American citizenship. It is inconsistent with American manhood, for it makes a beggar of him who performs a worthy and honorable service, and is apt to make a briber of him who is ready to pay reasonably for service. The abolition of the tipping system is something worth striking for. It would almost be worth while to have a general strike if it would result in the total abolition of the tipping system, not only among hotel waiters, but in the numerous other departments of life into which this insidious and dangerous poison has crept. Professor Sumner said long ago: "Sovereigns don't take tips"; and every American citizen ought to remember that he is a sovereign, a part of the sovereign people. Let organized labor blazon upon its banners, "We don't take tips," and it will have added one other to the many debts which the community owes to it. —"La Follette's."

Wit at Random

Mandy—What foh yo been goin' to de post-office so reg'lar? Are yo correspondin' wif some other female?

Rastus—Nope; but since ah been a'readin' in de papers 'bout dese "conscience funds" ah kind of thought ah might possibly git a lettah from dat ministah what married us.—"Life."

Murphy—What's that in your pocket?

Pat (in a whisper)—Dynamite. I'm waiting for Casey! Every time he meets me, he slaps me on the chest and breaks me pipe! Next time he does it he'll blow his hand off!—"Pearson's Weekly."

Mayor Gaynor of New York was recently talking about the fondness of some men for tacking official titles to their names. "I once met," he said, "a man who called himself Judge Green, and I ventured to ask him if he was a United States judge or a Circuit Court judge. 'I hain't neither,' he told me; I'm a judge of horses!"—Philadelphia "Ledger."

("I am very fond of limericks."—Woodrow Wilson.)

Mr. Wood of N. J. lived at Wood Row,
And he'd row o'er the lake to see Woodrow,

But if Woodrow some day

Were to ask Wood, now pray

Would Wood row Woodrow o'er to Wood Row?
—Cincinnati "Enquirer."

"You used to want to hold my hand before we were married," she complained.

"I'd like to now," said he, easily, "but it would keep you from your housework, my dear."—Washington "Herald."

Johnnie—I wish I could be Tommy Jones.

Mother—Why? You are stronger than he is, you have a better home, more toys, and more pocket money.

Johnnie—Yes, I know; but he can wiggle his ears.—Milwaukee "Sentinel."

A young lady and her fiance were waiting for a street car. After several cars had passed they were unable to get aboard, the young man became impatient. He waved frantically at the next car as it hove in sight, then leaped upon the platform and said in a pleading voice: "Come on, Helen, we can manage to squeeze in here, can't we?" She blushed faintly, but sweetly replied: "I suppose we can, dear, but don't you think we'd better wait until we get home?"

It was Sunday afternoon, and the curate, calling unexpectedly to visit a member of his flock, found him out—in two senses.

The gentleman's young son came to the door and announced his father's absence. "He's gone to the golf club," said he casually, and then, reading perhaps some shade of disapproval in the parson's eyes, he extenuated thus: "He's not gone to play golf, you know, not on a Sunday; only to drink beer and have a game of cards."

Having thus cleared his father's character, he shut the door on the dumbfounded cleric.—London "Answers."

Tim Sullivan of Tammany fame tells of a young philosopher he encountered not long ago on the street.

This lad was of diminutive size, and carried under his arm such a load of newspapers that the Hon. Tim was moved to pity.

"Son," asked the Tammanyite, "don't all those papers make you tired?"

"Nope," cheerfully replied the bit of humanity; "I can't read."—New York "Sun."

Miscellaneous

FACTS.

By Charles Clair Taylor.

I called to see a wise man,
To hear some sayings true;
The things he said I've often read,
And these I'll tell to you.

"A fool," he said, "and his money
Must very quickly part";
Now this I know, and I told him so
"We all know that by heart."

"Save your dimes," the wise man said,
"They will quickly grow to dollars."
I know that, too, and so do you,
Now listen to what follows:

"When anything goes up," he said,
"It surely must come down."
But I was quick to contradict,
And brave his darkish frown.

"Don't tell me that, oh, wise man,
When day and night I brood,
On prices raising until its crazing
On every kind of food.

"And if the prices fall, I vow
'Twill be when we are dead
Or some bold lord, with drawn sword,
Cuts off the Meat Trust's head."

No matter whose the lips that would speak,
they must be free and ungagged. Let us believe that the whole of truth can never do harm to the whole of virtue; and remember that in order to get the whole of truth, you must allow every man, right or wrong, freely to utter his conscience, and protect him in so doing. Entire unshackled freedom for every man's life, no matter what his doctrine—the safety of free discussion no matter how wide its range. The community which dares not protect its humblest and most hated member in the free utterance of his opinions, no matter how false or hateful, is only a gang of slaves.—Wendell Phillips.

THINK.

By George Matthew Adams.

Think.

People are paid, ambition is achieved, success comes only in the measure that a man thinks.

Think.

All great doers were and are great thinkers. Think. Mistakes, confusion, consternation are rare callers at the brain of the man who thinks.

Think.

But think to a definite purpose. Systematize your ideas. Plan out the acts of each of your minutes and hours—and days. Think.

Napoleon was a thinker. Sought one day in one of the crises of France, he was found in an obscure garret, studying the streets of Paris and thinking out his best moves for the morrow. Think. The thinker is the winner. Think.

Be your own silent partner. Think. Be responsible to your own intellectual force. Think. Forge from the anvil of your own hard fights and failures, the deeds of doing that can only come after the most rigid and painstaking thoughts. Think.

Start this day with the resolve to think out each act you perform, knowing that the largest and most useful results following in the path of the man that thinks.

Think.

American Federation of Labor Letter

Progressive Employer.

The current issue of the "Granite Cutters' Journal" contains a communication from William J. Crawford & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., granite dealers, addressed to James Duncan, international president. It is regrettable that the entire letter cannot be published, but restricted space forbids. The president of the company, who indicts the communication, declares that his company has maintained an elaborate cost system since its establishment in 1855, and asserts that these records will show that in the reduction of hours from ten to nine, each individual workman has demonstrated, under the shorter day, the same conditions and the same work applying, the character and quantity of the work performed were enhanced. Likewise, with the reduction of hours from nine, to eight, the same results were produced, the record of the accomplishments of the eight-hour day exceeding those of the ten-hour day. The writer also assumes that the hours can still further be reduced with profit to the employer and the employee as well, and states that the experiment of the seven-hour day in the case of an individual workman will be made by his firm for a specified time in the near future, also urging that employers and union men work in unison in furtherance of a still shorter work day. The \$4.00 per day minimum of the Granite Cutters' Union is commended as being none too high.

Immigration Bill.

As noted in the weekly news letter, the immigration bill passed both houses of Congress, but owing to differences in the two measures a conference committee was appointed. The conference committee agreed upon an amended bill, and the House accepted the report of the conferees, but the Senate on January 20th sent the conferees' report back to conference again. The objections presented in the Senate against the report were based upon two provisions—one that the powers of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor had been enlarged so that the Secretary would be the sole determining factor in saying when skilled employees should be imported into this country under contract. Under the present law it is provided "that skilled labor, if otherwise admissible, may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed cannot be found in this country." The objectionable clause reads as follows: "And the question of the necessity of importing such skilled labor in any particular instance may be determined by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor upon the application of any person interested, such application to be made before such importation and such determination by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to be reached after a full hearing and an investigation into the facts of the case." Another objection is the provision requiring certificates of character from the country from which the alien is a native.

Metal Trades' Activity.

President James O'Connell, of the Metal Trades Department, has perfected plans whereby the international unions affiliated with the department are to assign organizers to prosecute work under his direction. It is proposed by President O'Connell to invade the cities where large numbers of the metal trades are employed for the purpose of conducting an active organizing campaign to the end that the efforts of the department may be merged and the representatives of the several metal trades organizations work in complete unity and with but one end in view. The local unions in the metal trades in the cities visited are to be informed of the plans and their assistance sought in carrying out the program.

GOVERNMENT AND THE WORKERS.

By Norman Duxbury.

The government is always in accord with the expressed wishes of the people. When the citizens of this nation demand that it be changed, the government immediately responds.

Government puts into action the thoughts and wishes of the people; the citizens vote as they think, and the government is modelled on their thoughts, and when at any time the working-class majority makes up its mind that poverty and unemployment must be abolished, the government will quickly end them.

Sometimes we sit and wonder at the thoughts of those who toil. In a world filled with abundance, they go hungry and search for work, tramping with unseeing eyes past miles of idle land, and clamor at the factories and shops for a job, while opportunity to work is all around them; tools there are in abundance which they themselves have wrought, Mother Nature smiles with all her wealth of forest and meadow land, her magnificent harbors, and mountains veined with ores, wanting only the labor of man to supply abundantly all his desires; but with eyes closed and minds deadened they walk past them begging for work that they may live.

Why is this?

It is because the eyes of the mind have been closed to this vast heritage. The mind is weighted down with the superstitions of the ages. Our churches have proclaimed holy and moral the private ownership of nature's storehouse, while the children of men are faint with hunger, and the newspapers uphold the same because they are controlled by the same owning class for the purpose of keeping the workers in ignorance, while the schools and colleges teach only thoughts that are favorable to the "masters of the bread." So with the sources of thought controlled, and with minds deadened, the workers are content to wallow in their ignorance without resentment. They cannot realize their own stupidity.

All the forces of creation are put here for the free and equal use of all. To better utilize these forces man has united together the ends of the earth with iron highways and fire-winged them for his use; the ocean he has tamed into a pliant bearer of burdens; inventions, steel arms—all conquering—have subdued the forces of electricity, the parched earth, and running water for the satisfaction of man's desire; but the workers who did these things remain in poverty. They have subdued the plane for man's habitation and inheritance, and nine-tenths of them struggle incessantly against hunger, and on every election day—the only day when they are equal—say to Mr. Capitalist: "Here is the earth and all that we have reared on it; take it and do with it as you desire." They give away their own right and the heritage of their children and actually pay tribute to their self-imposed masters for a place to stand on while they breathe the air.

Some day the veil will fall. The clouds will be dispersed and the pure sunlight will penetrate his cranium, and lo! man will feel the pulses of the gods and see a world without poverty or crime, a world where the land and sunshine are free to all, where the food and clothing and all things necessary to life are produced for the benefit of the users, and not for the profit that can be squeezed out of them; a world where the children shall have their play-time, their toy-time, in the springtime of life, when all the world is bright and gorgeous and beckoning to adventurous youth with golden fingers, ever calling to the conquering genius of man; a world where young manhood and womanhood bloom fairer and come to full fruition in glorious harmony of form and intellect; where human—not inhuman—nature is given a chance to bloom in freedom; and the mother, no longer dreading the future, will nurse her babe and "laugh at the days to come"; and old age creep on with no regrets, with a life well spent and well done with happiness and in peace.

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MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, January 21, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Miss Lillian Greene.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: E. A. Wolff.

Reinstated: E. W. Lamb, C. F. Donnelly, J. H. Todd, A. S. Less, W. H. Ramsey.

Moose Hall, Golden Gate avenue and Jones street, has been classified and placed in Class C list of halls.

Chas. Porep is the proud father of an 11-pound baby girl, born on January 23d.

Albert A. Greenbaum entertained the 1912 board of directors at his home on January 14th; International President Joseph N. Weber was also a guest. A very fine supper was served, and all present had a most enjoyable evening.

Mr. Greenbaum was the recipient of a very handsome solid gold watch fob presented at the last regular meeting of the union when he retired from the office of president of Local No. 6 which he held for the past two years.

Election of officers for ensuing year, Alameda County Branch No. 6, A. F. of Musicians, will take place in headquarters, 460 Twelfth street, Oakland, Thursday, February 6th, at 1 p. m.

Louis Marcus died suddenly January 21st and was buried on January 22d, funeral being held from B. B. Hall under the auspices of Fidelity Lodge, F. A. M., the funeral band from this local being in attendance. Mr. Marcus was a native of Germany, 61 years old, and for 26 years a member of this union. He leaves a wife here, also relatives in Germany to mourn his loss. His many friends of this organization extend their heartfelt sympathy to the wife in her hour of sorrow.

Musical Fund Society.

Officers for the ensuing term were installed at the annual meeting held recently. The reports show an increase in membership as well as finances; \$1085 was paid in sick benefits during 1912.

MUSICIANS' PRESIDENT.

Joseph N. Weber, President of the American Federation of Musicians, who visited the Coast in the interest of his organization, was the guest of Local No. 6 during the week beginning January 11, 1913. The week was occupied by a continual round of business and pleasure about equally divided.

On Thursday, January 16th, Mr. Weber addressed a meeting of members of Local No. 6 in a way that soon convinced his hearers that they had an executive officer at the head of their international who is diplomatic and executive in ability. No rhetoric or eloquent platitudes were used, but rather did he confine himself to logical and far-seeing remarks. He showed his auditors the advantage to be gained by united strength of local organization by such a powerful factor as is the American Federation of Musicians. This was amply demonstrated in his narration of the facts which led up to the signing of the agreement between the theatrical syndicate and Local No. 310 in the city of New York.

Mr. Weber was accompanied by his wife, who was by no means overlooked, she being entertained by the lady members of the reception committee.

The homeward trip was started Monday, January 19th, via Los Angeles.

The local union anxiously awaits the day when the International President can again visit this city.

LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP.

This has been the first big week of the session. This means it has been a big week for labor. As most of the important bills to be introduced before the constitutional recess have been thrown into the mill or are in immediate preparation for the grinding. First comes the compulsory compensation act. This act provides for three great things: (1) Compulsory compensation by every employer for accidental injuries to his employees; this part embodies all propositions from labor concerning the subject. (2) A State insurance fund providing insurance of employers against liabilities under the act, at cost and in competition with private companies. (3) A safety department to control and supervise all safety devices.

Next come the bills prepared by the labor bureau, such as the regulation of hours of women, providing for a new system of courts for the speedy collection of wage claims, providing for the enforcement of all labor laws, and strict regulation of private employment agencies. Other bills introduced before this have been revised and brought up-to-date to conform with latest suggestions. An entirely new anti-injunction law which permits peaceful picketing is ready for introduction. A contempt of court bill has just been received from Washington and will be licked into shape for our use. A mother's pension bill, bearing the approval of the administration, has just been presented, but space forbids the many good things in print that will be sent to be discussed by the people during the recess. Three of the railroad men's organizations are now occupying joint headquarters with the legislative agents from the bay.

The most important bill is a revised full crew bill, also a bill to prevent dangerous overhead obstructions.

The Los Angeles delegation is a great improvement upon those of former sessions. There is new blood in it, and the old has been put into new bottles, and let us hope for a better result than that recorded elsewhere. Among its new members are Assemblymen Bloodgood and Mouser, and among the old, Senator Gates and Assemblyman Benedict. Of course Lyon, now in the Senate, is the same old reliable. McDonald, Scott, Ryan and Schmitt seem to be rivals for first position amongst the San Franciscans, and others coming good seconds. Caminetti in the Senate and Brown in the Assembly are by far the busiest of all, and evolve new ideas out of old ones which quickly take root and bear fruit. Wright is wrong, as usual, and doing hard labor for a bad cause, by raising points of order or moving other dilatory motions. He reminds us of the point of order fiend in our unions. Bryant strives in the Senate to outdo McDonald in the Assembly; it is a hard race, and let the best man win. Both are developing in the champion class with bare knuckles. Assemblyman T. D. Johnston of Richmond who, by the way, is an attorney-at-law and who is a former member of the Carpenter's Union, has not forgotten the teachings of his early associates in the fight for better conditions for the laboring man. He has introduced the anti-injunction bill in the green room (Assembly) and will fight to the last ditch or hurdle for its passage; he might have to do both. If the ability of an author will assist in the passing of a bill, the anti-injunction bill will go through with flying colors.

Carl Browne and his rival Teesdale are very enthusiastic in their plans for improving the lot of the man suffering from enforced idleness. Browne's motto is: "To eat, to work, and to be recompensed for enforced idleness is the inalienable right of every man, woman and child in this State." And, says he: "A Governor who says that 'A man must eat,' can't go back on that when the bill passes both houses, and will and must sign it."

Teesdale is the Carl Browne of the nineties,

and plans a march on the capitol one hundred thousand strong and a camp in the grass around it, and thus force the enactment of his bill for thirty millions of shin-plasters to provide work for the man for whom the world wants to do everything on paper, and yet for whom it so far does less and less as the years roll by in a coach of four.

DREDGEMEN'S LAW PASSED.

The dredgemen's eight-hour law, which passed the House on July 31, 1912, passed the Senate with amendments on January 20th. This bill is H. R. 18787. It will be necessary for a conference committee to reconcile the differences between the House and Senate before it is sent to the President for his approval or rejection, which undoubtedly will soon occur.

JEWISH REPORTERS STRIKE.

In New York the four Jewish daily newspapers, with a combined circulation of several hundred thousand copies, are involved in a strike, the members of the Jewish Writers' Union, chartered by the International Typographical Union, having struck to enforce the demands for a shorter work-day and a minimum wage of \$25 a week.

The very notion of human society is the relinquishment, to a certain point, of the liberties of its members individually for the sake of a common security.—Newman.

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SAN RAFAEL, MARIN COUNTY

Now is the time to make arrangements for Picnics of the 1913 season.

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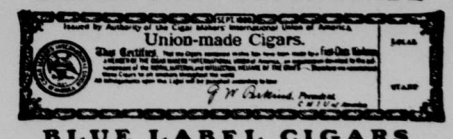
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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 24, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President McLaughlin.

Roll Call of Officers—Delegate Jos. Gallagher appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Press Feeders—Edwd. McGinity, Peter Fitzgerald, Roy Browning, vice W. Johnston, Tim Marter, Jos. Bloss. Milk Wagon Drivers—M. E. Decker, F. J. McGovern, B. Doyle, J. Dickson, Wm. Miley. Steam Shovelmen No. 29—A. S. Adams. Cracker Packers—Eva Ostino, Daisy Mank, Rose Leraggi. Cooks' Helpers—G. E. Smith, vice T. P. Clements. Bakers No. 24—Emil Eisold, Theo. Lindquist, Max Haas, Lincoln Martin, Herman Koenig, Jack Zamford, Edmund Hensel. Brass and Chandelier Workers—James W. Shea, Wm. Brummer. Carpenters No. 304—R. Heberle. Janitors—Chas. Erickson and Chas. Shuttleworth. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Central Labor Council of Seattle, in reference to circular letter pertaining to the unfair firm of Frye & Co. From the Pastime Athletic Club, inviting Council to assist in arranging for a tug-of-war team. From S. M. O'Sullivan, relative to a minimum wage law.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Moving Picture Operators, stating they had placed fourteen houses on the unfair list of their organization. From Musicians' Union No. 6, requesting a boycott on the Odeon cafe. From the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen, stating that members of the I. B. were taking the places of their men who went on strike with the allied organizations of the A. F. of L. From Cap Makers No. 9, wage scale and agreement.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Asiatic Exclusion League, in reference to the Alien Land bills.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Web Pressmen's Union, giving names of stores that employ union clerks. From Shoe Clerks' Union, giving list of stores that employ their members and who have signed their agreement.

Referred to Directors of "Labor Clarion"—Communication from the Label Section, recommending that the editor of the "Labor Clarion" be requested in the future to take only advertisements from firms who employ strictly union help and sell union-made goods.

Referred to Hall Association—From Steam Shovelmen No. 29, notifying Council of having purchased \$100 worth of bonds for new Labor Temple.

Communication from Mrs. C. B. Tucker of the San Francisco Center, in reference to the so-called Municipal Opera House, and requesting the co-operation of the Council in protesting same. On motion, the request was complied with and a committee of three appointed to represent this Council before the Board of Supervisors. Bros. Nolan, Mullen and Ellison.

Reports of Unions—United Laborers—Reported having indorsed the bill introduced by Senator Bryant, providing for a three dollar a day minimum on all State work. Milk Wagon Drivers—Still boycotting Thompson's Dairy; request the co-operation of organized labor in having the daylight delivery of milk permanently established. Boot and Shoe Workers—Reported the strike still on at Frank & Hyam's factory. Tailors—Have settled strike with the Retail Clothiers' Association, and stated that their wage scale and hours have been recognized. Web Pressmen—Reported that the "Examiner" was trying to get subscriptions through the premium system; circulars which they were sending out

did not bear the union label; requested the co-operation of delegates in making this boycott effective. Carpenters No. 1640—Have indorsed the recall of Judge Weller. Butchers—Stated that organizing work was progressing, and that the shops of Sacramento had all signed up.

Executive Committee—The application of Horseshoers' Union for a boycott on the firm of Roth-Blum Company was referred to the president and secretary to use their good offices in an attempt to adjust the difficulty; concurred in. Committee recommended that the Council indorse the wage scale and agreement of Glove Workers' Union; concurred in. Committee reported that the communication from Butchers No. 115, relative to a former delegate of this Council, was laid over for two weeks with the consent of all parties concerned. On the application for a boycott on the Washington Market, from Butchers' Union, committee recommends that the matter be laid over and the union advised as to the policy of the Council on the question of levying boycotts; concurred in. On the appeal for assistance from United Garment Workers of America in behalf of the striking garment workers of New York, your committee recommends that the Council donate \$100; concurred in. The application for a boycott on the firm of Frank & Hyams, shoe factory, from the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, was laid over one week, and representatives of union notified to be present. On the resolutions in reference to System Federation, the matter was referred to the secretary, to be taken up with the Los Angeles Central Labor Council; concurred in. The wage scale and agreement of the Janitors' Union were laid over for one week; concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Recommended that the Stone Cutters' Union be admitted to the Council upon the payment of the affiliation fee; concurred in. Committee recommends that since the riggers and stevedores are not affiliated with their international, that the president and secretary of the committee and whomsoever they may need to assist them use their utmost endeavors to have this organization affiliate with the International Longshoremen's Union; concurred. Chairman Walsh stated that he had received the charter for the Oakland Labor Council, and that he would present it to that Council on Monday night. On the communication from Electrical Workers No. 151, in reference to men working with them who wanted to be organized, committee recommends that the United Laborers endeavor to organize these men; concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Committee recommends that the Council does not approve any of the bills now pending before the Legislature providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the wage conditions of women and minors, the committee being of the opinion that if the Legislature deems it necessary to investigate labor and wage conditions that such investigation can be made by the Bureau of Labor and Statistics; concurred in. Committee recommends that the Council indorse Senate Bill No. 20, providing for the appointment of four additional judges for San Francisco; concurred in.

Legislative Conference—The legislative conference met for the purpose of considering ways and means of defending the eight-hour law which will come up in the United States Supreme Court. Bro. Scharrenberg reported having engaged Attorney Denman to prepare a brief in defense of the women's eight-hour law. On motion, the action of the conference was indorsed, and the Council decided to pay its share of Attorney Denman's fee.

Nominations—The following nominations were made: Vice-president, W. H. Army; Bro. Jos. Gallagher withdrew; executive committee, M. J. Noonan, T. K. Thompson, Jos. Gallagher, M. Grunhof, W. R. Town, Timothy Driscoll, M. E.

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Presenting "Mrs. Justice Drake," a Fantasy.

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JAMES H. CULLEN; BARRY and WOLFORD; THE HESS SISTERS; ETHEL MAY BARKER; SCHENK BROS.; Last Week—LOLO, the Sioux Indian Mystic. NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—WILL M. CRESSY and BLANCHE DAYNE, presenting for the first time here Mr. Cressy's Most Recent Effort, "The Man Who Remembered."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices, (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Decker; organizing committee, T. E. Guth, T. E. Zant, J. J. Kenny, Don. Cameron; directors of "Labor Clarion," Hugo Ernst; Asiatic Exclusion League, Mrs. L. C. Walden, Thos. Rooney. Bros. Mullen and Schulberg withdrew from the law and legislative committee.

Unfinished Business—The recommendation of the by-laws committee in reference to the change of the financial system was taken up, and it was moved that the new system as recommended by Expert Accountant Birdsall be installed at the cost not to exceed \$50; motion carried.

Legislative Agent—Reported in reference to the position of the various measures in which labor is interested in before the different committees of the Senate and Assembly, and stated that during the first session there will be nothing accomplished outside the introduction and consideration of bills. Moved that the law and legislative committee of the Labor Council be instructed to prepare and have introduced a bill in the present session of the Legislature dealing with a condition whereby the Attorney-General of the State of California be forced to proceed against violators of personal liberty such as was done in San Diego; carried. Moved that the question of the weekly day of rest be referred to the law and legislative committee, they to report back; motion carried.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$219. **Expenses**—Total expenses, \$248.50.

Council adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

Fraternal submitted,

JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary.

GROWTH OF TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

The following table shows the population of the various States and the membership of the Typographical Union in 1900 and 1910, together with the percentage of relative gain or loss during the decade, the figures being taken from the United States census and the "Typographical Journal":

(Decrease in ratio between membership and population indicates gain.)

	Membership	Population	Pop. per Mem.	Relative per cent
Alabama				
1900 . . .	125	1,828,697	14,629	
1910 . . .	225	2,138,093	9,502	35.0
Arizona				
1900 . . .	15	122,931	8,195	
1910 . . .	90	204,354	2,270	72.3
Arkansas				
1900 . . .	69	1,311,564	19,008	
1910 . . .	183	1,574,449	8,614	54.6
California				
1900 . . .	922	1,485,058	1,610	
1910 . . .	2,139	2,377,549	1,111	30.9
Colorado				
1900 . . .	234	539,700	2,306	
1910 . . .	708	799,024	1,128	51.0
Connecticut				
1900 . . .	341	908,420	2,663	
1910 . . .	413	1,114,756	2,699	* 1.3
Delaware				
1900 . . .	29	184,735	6,370	
1910 . . .	28	202,322	7,226	*13.4
Dist. Columbia				
1900 . . .	1,412	278,718	197	
1910 . . .	1,627	331,069	204	* 3.5
Florida				
1900 . . .	73	528,542	7,240	
1910 . . .	150	751,139	5,007	30.8
Georgia				
1900 . . .	209	2,216,331	10,604	
1910 . . .	370	2,609,121	7,052	33.4
Idaho				
1900 . . .	15	161,772	10,784	
1910 . . .	145	325,594	2,245	79.1
Illinois				
1900 . . .	2,643	4,821,550	1,824	
1910 . . .	4,744	5,638,591	1,188	34.8
Indiana				
1900 . . .	898	2,516,462	2,802	
1910 . . .	1,196	2,700,876	2,258	19.0
Iowa				
1900 . . .	577	2,231,833	4,006	
1910 . . .	682	2,224,771	3,262	18.5
Kansas				
1900 . . .	201	1,470,495	7,315	
1910 . . .	481	1,690,949	3,515	51.9
Kentucky				
1900 . . .	290	2,147,174	7,404	
1910 . . .	357	2,289,905	6,414	13.3

Louisiana				
1900 . . .	248	1,381,625	5,571	
1910 . . .	410	1,656,388	4,039	27.4
Maine				
1900 . . .	73	694,466	9,513	
1910 . . .	134	742,371	5,540	41.7
Maryland				
1900 . . .	348	1,188,044	3,413	
1910 . . .	485	1,295,346	2,670	21.7
Massachusetts				
1900 . . .	1,711	2,805,346	1,639	
1910 . . .	2,036	3,366,416	1,653	* 9.8
Michigan				
1900 . . .	836	2,420,982	2,895	
1910 . . .	1,068	2,810,173	2,631	9.1
Minnesota				
1900 . . .	628	1,751,394	2,789	
1910 . . .	797	2,075,708	2,604	6.6
Mississippi				
1900 . . .	40	1,551,270	38,781	
1910 . . .	111	1,797,114	16,190	58.2
Missouri				
1900 . . .	1,132	3,106,665	2,744	
1910 . . .	1,821	3,293,335	1,808	34.1
Wyoming				
1900 . . .	9	92,531	10,281	
1910 . . .	29	145,965	5,033	51.0
Montana				
1900 . . .	136	243,329	1,789	
1910 . . .	250	376,053	1,504	15.9
Nebraska				
1900 . . .	267	1,066,300	3,993	
1910 . . .	382	1,192,214	3,120	21.8
Nevada				
1900 . . .	22	42,335	1,924	
1910 . . .	81	81,875	1,010	47.5
New Hampshire				
1900 . . .	55	411,588	7,583	
1910 . . .	61	430,572	7,058	5.6
New Jersey				
1900 . . .	557	1,883,669	3,381	
1910 . . .	1,063	2,537,167	2,386	29.4
New Mexico				
1900 . . .	35	195,310	5,580	
1910 . . .	42	327,301	7,792	*39.5
New York				
1900 . . .	6,382	7,268,894	1,140	
1910 . . .	8,603	9,113,279	1,059	7.1
North Carolina				
1900 . . .	119	1,893,810	15,914	
1910 . . .	177	2,206,287	12,464	21.6
North Dakota				
1900 . . .	47	319,146	6,790	
1910 . . .	101	577,056	5,713	15.8
Ohio				
1900 . . .	1,810	4,157,545	2,297	
1910 . . .	2,467	4,767,121	1,932	15.8
Oklahoma				
1900 . . .	17	790,391	46,557	
1910 . . .	510	1,657,155	3,249	93.0
Oregon				
1900 . . .	103	413,536	4,014	
1910 . . .	370	672,765	1,818	54.7
Pennsylvania				
1900 . . .	1,856	6,302,115	3,395	
1910 . . .	2,651	7,665,111	2,514	34.7
Rhode Island				
1900 . . .	134	428,556	3,198	
1910 . . .	228	542,610	2,379	25.6
South Carolina				
1900 . . .	99	1,340,316	13,538	
1910 . . .	99	1,515,400	15,307	*13.0
South Dakota				
1900 . . .	37	401,570	10,853	
1910 . . .	74	583,888	7,890	27.3
Tennessee				
1900 . . .	321	2,020,616	6,294	
1910 . . .	578	2,184,789	3,780	39.9
Texas				
1900 . . .	482	3,048,710	6,325	
1910 . . .	978	3,896,452	3,884	38.5
Utah				
1900 . . .	53	276,749	5,221	
1910 . . .	174	373,351	2,145	58.9
Vermont				
1900 . . .	62	343,641	5,542	
1910 . . .	74	355,956	4,810	13.2
Virginia				
1900 . . .	236	1,854,184	7,856	
1910 . . .	230	2,061,612	8,963	*14.0
Washington				
1900 . . .	283	518,103	1,830	
1910 . . .	950	1,141,990	1,202	34.3
West Virginia				
1900 . . .	133	958,800	7,209	
1910 . . .	198	1,221,119	6,187	14.1
Wisconsin				
1900 . . .	359	2,069,042	5,763	
1910 . . .	600	2,333,860	3,889	32.5
United States				
1900 . . .	26,683	75,994,575	2,848	
1910 . . .	41,370	91,972,267	2,223	21.6

*Loss.



The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

Mission Branch, 2572 Mission Street, Between 21st and 22nd; Richmond District Branch, S. W. Corner Clement and 7th Ave.; Haight Street Branch, S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere.

December 31, 1912:

Assets	\$53,315,495.84
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,708,879.63
Employees' Pension Fund	148,850.22
Number of Depositors	59,144

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

It's a go -- boys -- I'll set 'em up to

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: JAN. CHOCOLATE ON BROWN.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint avenue, San Francisco.

Those who have the most of happiness think the least about it. But in thinking about and in doing their duty happiness comes—because the heart and mind are occupied with earnest thought that touches at a thousand points the beautiful and sublime realities of the universe.—Thackeray.

Allied Printing Trades Council

787 MARKET STREET, ROOMS 219-220.

JOHN W. HOGAN, Secretary.



JANUARY, 1913

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547	Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330	Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565	Mission
(104)	Arnberger & Metzler	215	Leidesdorff
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672	Haight
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	440	Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay	166	Valencia
(185)	Banister & Oster	516	Mission
(77)	Bardell Art Printing Co.	343	Front
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124	Mission
(16)	Bartow & Co.	516	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	509-511	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	138	Second
(139)	*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	340	Sansome
(65)	*Blair-Murdoch Co.	68	Fremont
(99)	*Bolte & Braden	50	Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie	718	Mission
(93)	Brower, Marcus	346	Sansome
(69)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327	California
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739	Market
(8)	*Bulletin	767	Market
(220)	Calendar Press	935	Market
(121)	*California Demokrat	51	Third
(176)	*California Press	340	Sansome
(11)	*Call The	Third and Market	
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	635	Montgomery
(90)	*Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253	Bush
(31)	Chameleon Press	3623	19th
(40)	*Chronicle	Chronicle Building	
(120)	Co-Operative Press	2330	Market
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358	Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press	516	Mission
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256	Twenty-second
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal	44-46	East
(142)	*Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240	Brannan
(25)	*Daily News	340	Ninth
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	25	California
(12)	Dettner Press	451	Bush
(179)	*Donaldson & Molr	568	Clay
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897	Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718	Mission
(102)	Fleming & Co.	24	Main
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325	Bush
(53)	Foster & Short	342	Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777	Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353	Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509	Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309	Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311	Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059	Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257	Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker	
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42	Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	325	Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263	Bush
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259	Natoma
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65	First
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151	Minna
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330	Jackson
(98)	Janssen Printing Co.	533	Mission
(42)	Jewish Voice	340	Sansome
(124)	Johnson, E. C. & Co.	1272	Folsom
(94)	*Journal of Commerce	51	Third
(21)	Labor Clarion	316	Fourteenth
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243	Minna
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203	Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow	243	Front
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo	641	Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The	643	Stevenson
(118)	Levingston, L.	317	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305	Mariposa
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News	118	Columbus Ave.
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388	Nineteenth
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788	Mission
(23)	Majestic Press	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77	Fourth
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215	Leidesdorff
(79)	McElvaine Press, The	1182	Market
(1)	Miller & Miller	619	Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman	362	Clay
(58)	Monahan, John	311	Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.	343	Front
(117)	Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107	Howard
(115)	*Myself-Rollins Co.	22	Clay
(96)	McClintock, M. G. & Co.	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.	928	Fillmore
(91)	McNicoll, John R.	215	Leidesdorff
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	66	Fremont
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330	Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154	Fifth
(87)	Norcross, Frank G.	1246	Castro
(149)	North Beach Record	535	Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580	Howard
(144)	Organized Labor	1122	Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant	423	Sacramento
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	2484	Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88	First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753	Howard
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden	509-511	Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317	Front
(89)	Pladwell & Co.	546	Market
(60)	*Post	727	Market
(109)	Primo Press	67	First
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228	Sixth
(33)	Reynard Press	72	Second
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320	Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Recorder, The	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission	
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517	Columbus Ave.
(88)	Samuel, Wm.	16	Larkin

(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443	Pine
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union	813	Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.	
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.	
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.	
(154)	*Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561	Folsom
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco	
(8)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324	Clay
(178)	Starkweathers, Inc.	343	Front
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527	Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264	Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212	Turk
(10)	*Sunset Publishing House	448-478	Fourth
(28)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412	Mission
(63)	*Telegraph Press	66	Turk
(86)	Ten Bosch Co., The	121	Second
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741	Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press	1074	Guerrero
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330	Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154	Second
(51)	Wagner & Widup Printing Co.	1067	Mission
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press	2385	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320	First
(34)	Williams, Jos.	410	Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A	Sansome
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547	Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330	Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215	Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power	327	California
(142)	Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240	Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309	Battery
(56)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson	
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523	Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509	Sansome
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65	First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151	Minna
(100)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67	First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531	Clay
(115)	Myself-Rollins Co.	22	Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66	Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751	Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712	Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561	Folsom
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151	Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478	Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412	Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69	City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumel & Rutherford	117	Grant Ave.
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741	Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330	Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154	Second
(133)	Webster, Fred	Ecker and Stevenson	

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129)	Britton & Rey	560	Sacramento
(234)	Galloway Litho Co.	511	Howard
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363	Army
(236)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green	
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission	
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741	Harrison

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press	348A	Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330	Jackson

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571	Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	109	New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53	Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509	Sansome
(202) Congdon Process Engraver	635	Montgomery
(123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	118	Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.	215	Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving	343	Front
(10) Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478	Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76	Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros.	138	Second
Rightway Mailing Agency	880	Mission

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California and Economic Laundry, 26th & York.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Fairlyland Theatre, 445 Devisadero.
Enterprise Founders.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Southern Pacific Company.
Thompson's Dairy, 7 Bismarck.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.
Wyatt & Son., 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Living on a little ranch near Hayward is an interesting character in the person of Agapius Honchareuko, an escaped Russian refugee, who says he has been hounded by the Russian government for fifty years because of his activities in the interest of the exiles in Siberia. He says: "I arrived in New York City in 1865 and Dr. Charles Van Dyke, father of the famous Henry Van Dyke, employed me as a printer. I was so annoyed by Russian detectives, who trailed me constantly in New York, that I came to the Pacific Coast. Look," he said suddenly, gleefully holding up a shiny steel instrument. "This is a type stick given me by Horace Greeley! At San Francisco in 1868, I published the first Russian paper ever printed in the United States. It was called 'Svoboda,' which, translated, means 'Liberty.' With every issue, I sent 500 copies to Russia and at one time published the constitution of the United States and spread it broadcast among the Russian serfs." Thereafter he was forced to sell his little paper, and he purchased the small ranch on which he is now living. He says: "I am not an anarchist. I am not a nihilist. I am just a plain American citizen, and all I ask is to be let alone. I want to live and die and be buried here on my little place—my 'Ukraina'—my home."

Anyone having a picture of former International President Plank is requested to get into communication with Secretary Michelson as he is anxious to find one.

A communication has been received from San Diego requesting that the international tuberculosis exhibit now at headquarters in this city be sent to an exhibition to be held there from February 17th to 24th.

The union meeting last Sunday drew out the largest attendance for some time. Two speakers were given the privilege of the floor and a large amount of business was transacted, yet the meeting adjourned before 5 o'clock. These early closing meetings are popular and have a tendency to increase the number of members who attend.

The label was granted to two more offices at the last meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council. The list is being increased constantly.

J. H. Schussler, president of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Chicago and a moving spirit in the troubles of last summer, was defeated for re-election.

It has been suggested by some of those in Congressional circles that it might be a good idea to establish a branch of the Government Printing Office in some Western city. It is claimed that a vast sum of money can be saved to the government by having a proper distribution of the heavy amount of printing done, and that a large saving can be had in the transportation of public documents. It is pointed out that numerous publications by the government, notably the agricultural year book, of which there are several hundred thousand printed and distributed from Washington costs about one-third more to get in the hands of the people than it would if there were branch government printing offices in certain sections of the country. In line with the arguments put forth it is stated that the reports of agricultural experiment stations from all over the nation are sent to Washington to be printed and then returned as a document to communities that are located at great distances from Washington. Many other instances of like character are cited. Whether the suggestion will receive sufficient support is a matter which time alone can demonstrate.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

J. J. O'Connor

Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternative Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 139 Eddy; B. B. Hall.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.
Clear Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Cloak Makers No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Dredgemen, Local 493, 51 Steuart.
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet every Friday at 172 Golden Gate Ave.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers—E. G. Campbell, 3445 20th.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.
Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.
Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Holting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 A. M.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 855 14th, secretary.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.
Ship Scales No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.
Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 237, Investors' Bldg., 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays at headquarters, Investors' Building, 4th and Market.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

During the week just closed the following deaths have been reported: Richard J. Collins of the marine engineers, Robert Eickenkopf of the waiters, Denis Moran of the cement workers, Peter Fischer of the bartenders, Frank Grundel of the teamsters, William E. Sullivan of the laundry wagon drivers, Harry Wilson of the riggers and stevedores, Henry Donnelly of the marine firemen.

One way to assist your fellow unionists is to instruct your female relatives to ask for the label at all times. They spend 90 per cent of the money.

The Woman's Union Label League held a re-organization meeting on Wednesday night for the purpose of kindling interest in the union label. An effort will be made to hold meetings regularly in the future and thereby keep interest at fever heat.

A report from the office of the International Association of Molders, read at the meeting of Local No. 164 Tuesday night, shows that since the organization of the trade there has been paid in benefits to members reported sick an aggregate of \$2,179,637. During 1912, 5445 men were obligated as members, increasing the general membership after deducting suspensions, deaths and withdrawals, by 1898. During that period 9634 members were reinstated and 559 deaths were reported. Out of work benefits paid during the year were \$9987, and death benefits of \$55,609 were paid. The local obligated one elected candidate and granted two honorary cards.

The Beer Wagon Drivers' Union, Local No. 227, at its last meeting elected these officers: A. Campbell, president; Frank Belden, vice-president; William Humbert, recording secretary; Frank Reno, sergeant-at-arms, and Frank Lang and William Humbert, members of the executive board. The State Council of the same organization has elected these officers: H. Giannini, secretary and business agent; A. Campbell, treasurer; George Stofor, Lawrence Burns and Walter Colthurst, members of the finance committee.

Four thousand freight handlers, employed on the Boston and Maine, the Boston and Albany, and the New Haven Railroad, have been successful in their fight for better hours and wages. They have been granted a wage increase of 16 cents a day and an advance of 4½ cents an hour on the overtime rates.

In anticipation of a flood of immigrants to the Pacific Coast upon the opening of the Panama Canal, organization work is being prosecuted in many places in Washington. In Bellingham a strong Federal union has been organized and an active campaign is being carried on to secure a large membership, and results of a gratifying character are being had. Extraordinary efforts are being made to induce all unskilled laborers to make common cause and join the new union.

The Central Labor Council of Washington has announced that it will make an effort to secure the 1914 convention of the American Federation of Labor. An active campaign will be commenced in the immediate future for the purpose of carrying out the wish of the delegates to the central body.

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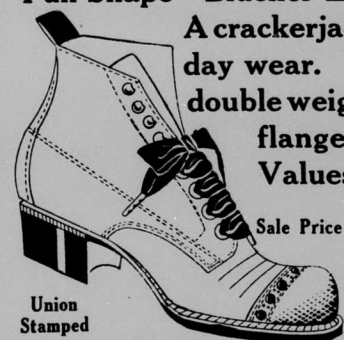
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A crackerjack for every-
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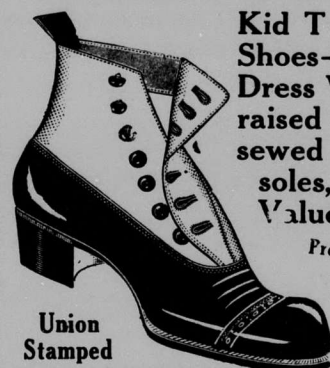


Sale Price
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Kid Top Button
Shoes—A dandy for
Dress Wear. New
raised toe shape,
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soles, cuban heels
Values to \$4.00



Price
\$3.00

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Personal and Local

Will J. French of the Industrial Accident Board will address the men's meeting on "A New Conservation" at the Young Men's Christian Association next Sunday afternoon, February 2d, at 3 o'clock. Mr. French will explain the efforts that are now being made by the State of California to protect workmen from injury. There will also be good music furnished.

J. J. Breslin, one of the vice-presidents of the State Federation of Labor, is a candidate for appointment as United States land receiver for the Sacramento district.

Organizer J. E. Donovan reports satisfactory progress in the fight of the boot and shoe workers against the factory of Frank & Hyams. He says it is only a question of a short time until victory will rest with the workers.

Frank Roney, one of the veteran members of the local Iron Molders' Union, has gone to Los Angeles, where he says he will spend his remaining days. In the early days Mr. Roney was a conspicuous figure in local labor circles, and leaves in this city legions of friends who wish him well in his new home.

The Retail Shoe Clerks' Union requests that trade unionists demand the clerks' card when making purchases in the shoe line and thereby help them to organize the clerks.

International President Brock of the Laundry Workers' Union is still in the city, personally directing the fight against the unfair Sacramento Laundry. He says he is going to "stick" until the fight is won.—Sacramento "Tribune."

Blacksmiths, boiler makers, machinists, pipe-fitters, tanners and all helpers are on strike in Clifton, Arizona. Mechanics in these trades are asked to stay away until strike conditions are settled.

The Joint Council of Teamsters has elected these officers: President, John P. McLaughlin; vice-president, S. T. Dixon; secretary, M. E. Decker; financial secretary, William Matthewson;

trustees, James Wilson, M. Kelly and James Osborne.

The Bartenders' Union at its meeting last Monday night received the customary large number of applications for membership and obligated those who were elected to membership at the previous meeting.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific has elected the following officers: Treasurer, Ed. Andersen; secretary, Andrew Furuseth; assistant secretary, John H. Tennison; patrolmen, E. A. Erickson, D. W. Paul, Robert Tunnell; janitor, Frank Braun; editor "Coast Seamen's Journal," Walter Macarthur; business manager, Paul Scharrenberg.

During the week the following employers have accepted the provisions of the liability act: C. J. U. Koenig, Adam Arras, Feodohr Muhr, Carl I. Crew, F. H. Daniels, A. Hoose, J. G. Daniels, Southern Well Company, C. L. Cummins, W. J. Baccus, Thomas B. Jeffery Co., J. W. Rule, W. E. Whalin, J. F. Schrader, Oscar Olsen.

Miss Maud Younger of this city, who is in New York, was arrested on Tuesday evening last while addressing an audience in the interest of the striking garment workers. A policeman ordered her to desist and because she insisted upon her right to speak he arrested her. She was fined \$2, which she paid under protest. Another young woman who remonstrated with the policeman was also arrested and fined \$2.

The referendum election just held by the United Mine Workers resulted in the election of the following delegates to the American Federation of Labor: John P. White, John Mitchell, Frank J. Hayes, John H. Walker, Wm. Green, Duncan McDonald, Adolph Germer.

The four-year-old son of D. S. Cook of Sacramento was made an honorary member of the State Building Trades Council at the Los Angeles convention of that body. He was decorated with the badge of honor. He now stands as the youngest man in the ranks of organized labor.

WARD COMMENDS UNIONS.

Rev. Harry Ward, secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, addressed the Typographical Union at its regular monthly meeting last Sunday afternoon. Ward made a strong presentation of the necessity of the church joining hands with laboring people to secure better conditions for the laborers and better social conditions generally.

The speaker pointed out that the objects of labor organizations and the improvements sought by them were founded upon great moral and economic principles and that such questions were of vital importance, and that the improvement of labor conditions is in nearly every instance an improvement in the sum total of human happiness and health; that it might cost a few dollars more to deliver the products of labor, but the few dollars in increased cost was infinitely small by the great amount of good which an increase of wages and better conditions would bring to the community as a whole.

A QUEER RULING.

According to Superior Judge Sargent of Monterey, who recently sat for Superior Judge Caniss, a photographer is not a mechanic or an artisan, but an artist. He possesses a superior intelligence, the judge contends, and an expert knowledge of chemical changes. These eulogistic statements concerning the manipulator of sensitized plates and films were included by the judge in a reversal of a Police Court decision which found Charles Bousson, a local photographer, guilty of violating the eight-hour law for women.

An appeal was taken on the ground that the complaint on which Bousson was charged did not state facts sufficient to constitute a public offense. The judge agreed with the attorney for the defendant that the eight-hour law was intended to apply only to those engaged in mechanical work. Louise Heuer was the woman in the case who, it was alleged, was compelled to work fifty-nine and a half hours in a week, the limit fixed by law being forty-eight hours.

We shall never be the "light of the world" except on condition of being the "salt of the earth." You have to do the humble, inconspicuous silent work of checking corruption by a pure example before you can aspire to do the other work of raying out light into the darkness, and so drawing men to Christ himself.—Alexander Maclaren.

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